

JAIL PROFILE SURVEY

ANNUAL REPORT 2001

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the seventh year of the Jail Profile Survey. As the data accumulate, we are increasingly better able to discern trends, understand why changes within the local detention system occur and analyze how important factors relate to one another.

Following is a brief summary of some of the more significant findings of the 2001 Jail Profile Survey (JPS):

- Jail populations continued to decline in 2001. After reaching a high of over 80,000 inmates in 1998, the 2001 ADP was 73,828. This three-year trend of declining ADP has lasted longer than expected.
- The decrease in the statewide ADP is disproportionately due to decreases in the largest jurisdictions. The three largest jurisdictions, which house 38% of the state's ADP, account for 66% of the statewide ADP decrease. Nevertheless, the decrease in ADP is a statewide trend affecting a majority of the state's jurisdictions (58%).
- The ADP is used to discern trends, but the "Highest One-Day" jail population is a better indicator of the need for bed space. During peak days in 2001, the jail inmate population exceeded 79,000 inmates (9% greater than the ADP). During the seven-year history of the Jail Profile Survey, the Highest One-Day population has exceeded the ADP by anywhere from 4% to 9%.
- The number of bookings per month (96,695) is at its lowest in the history of the Jail Profile Survey. During the last seven years, bookings were at their highest in 1996 (102,160 per month), and have declined steadily since then. In this respect, the trend for bookings has been different than the ADP trend, which did not peak until 1998.
- The Average Length of Stay per inmate (23.4 days in 2001) continues to increase gradually. On the average, inmates' length of incarceration has increased by five days per inmate since 1991.
- The 2001 ADP is about 1,800 inmates higher than the 1996 ADP. Although female inmates typically represent only about 12% of the total ADP, 787 of the 1,800-inmate increase were females (44%). If this trend continues, females will gradually comprise a greater percentage of the ADP, and this will have important implications for jail design and management.
- In 2001, 71.5% of the inmates had been charged with a felony. This percentage has been increasing slightly since 1995 when the percentage was 68.4%

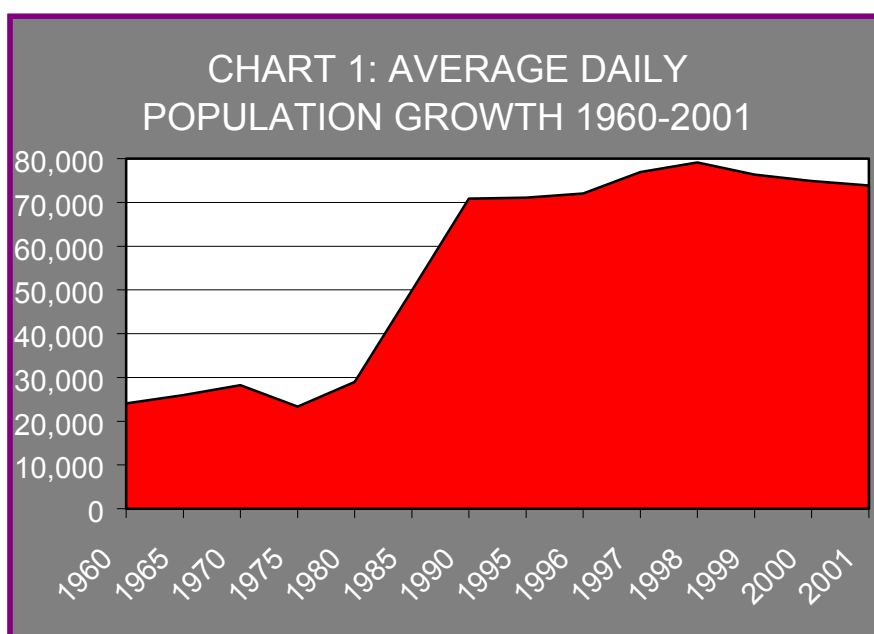
- The percentage of non-sentenced inmates reached its highest level in JPS history during 2001 at 61.2%. This percentage has been rising steadily since 1998.
- The percentage of criminal/illegal aliens in California jails continues to rise and now stands at 13% of the total ADP.
- Inmates requiring maximum-security housing in 2001 account for 44% of the total ADP. This percentage has declined 18% since 1995 when 53.5% of the ADP required maximum-security housing.
- The number of 3rd Strike inmates continues to decline. The average number in 2001 was 1,767. The number of 2nd Strike inmates declined from 1995 until 1999, when the number began to increase. In 2001, an average of 3,460 were 2nd Strike.
- While the number of *medical beds* in use in jails statewide has remained fairly stable over the last seven years (the average number was 905 in 2001), the number of occupied *mental health beds* has increased steadily from 1,329 in 1996 to 3,053 in 2001.
- Each month, around 10,000 inmates are released prior to trial, or are released early from their sentences due to the lack of jail space. Although this number has declined over 50% since 1996, it remains high.
- The number of unserved felony warrants statewide has remained stable, at about 250,000 for the last seven years. There are about 2.2 million unserved misdemeanor warrants.

Jail ADP continued to decline in 2001. Unfortunately, we do not have a ready explanation for this decrease. There is incongruence between this decline and other significant factors in the JPS. The state general population continues to rise and the average length of stay is also increasing. Around 10,000 individuals who would normally be incarcerated are released each month due to lack of space. Additionally, even if a small percentage of the unserved felony warrants were served, and if only a small percentage of those served resulted in a person going to jail, the ADP would increase substantially; however, the ADP continues to decline.

JAIL POPULATIONS AND CAPACITY

Average Daily Population (ADP)

As can be seen in Chart 1, the ADP increased dramatically between 1980 and 1990. Around 1990, the ADP reached 70,000 inmates; due to a major building program, the Board Rate Capacity (BRC-the number of beds that meet minimum standards) reached 73,858 by the close of 2001. At the time, there was tremendous uncertainty about what would happen next: would the ADP continue its dramatic rate of increase? If so, how would the local jail systems



deal with the problem of an insufficient number of beds?

The ADP continued to increase to a record high of 80,000 inmates in the 2nd Quarter of 1998, with no significant increase in the number of beds. The result was overwhelming crowding problems, thousands of inmates being released early due to lack of space, and a large backlog of unserved felony warrants. Obviously, if this trend were to continue, more and more individuals who normally would be confined to jail would be released, undermining the criminal justice system and raising serious public-safety concerns.

In the 3rd Quarter of 1998, however, the unexpected occurred: the ADP began to decrease. By the 2nd Quarter of 1999, the ADP had decreased from 1998 by 4,000 inmates to 76,199. By the 2nd Quarter of 2000, the ADP had decreased from 1998 by 5,000 inmates to 75,314, and by the 2nd Quarter of 2001 the ADP had decreased from the 2nd Quarter 1998 highpoint by 6,000 inmates. The 2nd Quarter 2001 ADP was 74,564. Our most recent jail-population count, the 4th Quarter of 2001, was 72,684. If the trend continues, the ADP could be 8,000-inmates below what it was four years ago by the 2nd Quarter of 2002.

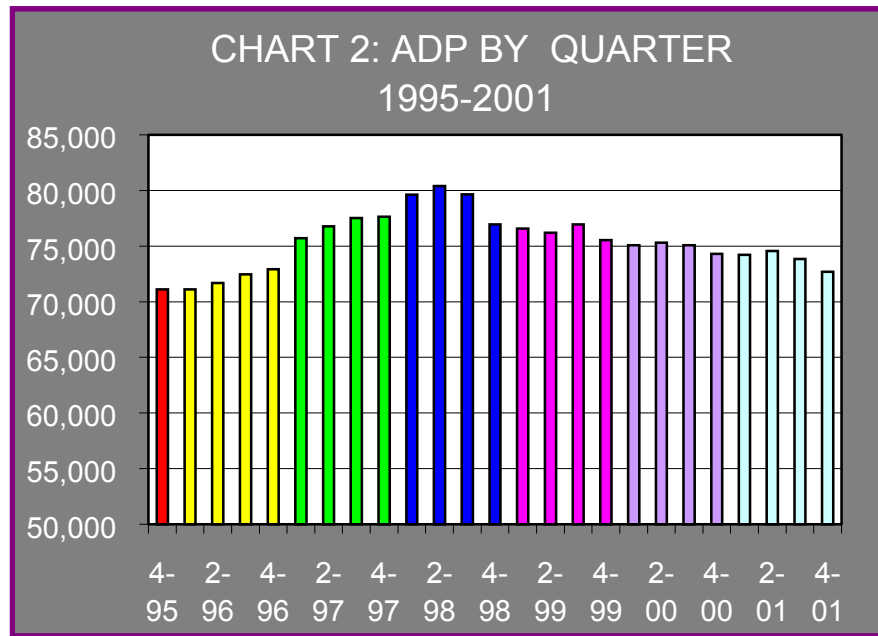


Chart 2 highlights the quarterly ADP since the 4th Quarter of 1995. Initially, we assumed that the declining ADP would not result in a sustained trend. The reasons for this assumption included: 1) the California general population was increasing at a small, but consistent, rate; 2) the number of bookings in 2000 was only slightly lower than the number in 1998; 3) over 10,000 individuals per month, between the 3rd Quarter of 1998 through the 3rd Quarter of 2001, were given pre-trial releases or were released early from their sentences due to lack of jail space; and, 4) the number of unserved felony warrants in California has consistently been in the vicinity of a quarter of a million each quarter.

Table 1 is a comparison between the 2nd Quarter of 1998 and the 3rd Quarter of 2001. The 2nd Quarter of 1998 was chosen because the highest ADP in JPS history occurred during this time. The 3rd Quarter of 2001, rather than the 4th Quarter, was used because the 4th Quarter historically has the lowest ADP each calendar year. Therefore, we felt the 3rd Quarter was the most recent quarter for which we have representative data for the entire calendar year 2001.

**Table 1. Number of Jurisdictions with ADP Increases and Decreases
Between 1998 and 2001**

Jurisdiction ADP	Jurisdictions		Total Jurisdictions
	with Decreases	with Increases	
ADP = 1,000 or More	13	5	18
ADP = less than 1,000	23	21	44
Total Jurisdictions	36	26	62

A total of 62 jurisdictions (of the current total of 63) are included in the following analysis of the declining ADP. One jurisdiction, representing 132 inmates in the 3rd Quarter 2001 ADP, was removed from this analysis because that jurisdiction did not exist in the 2nd Quarter of 1998. Another jurisdiction, representing 324 inmates in the 2nd Quarter 1998 ADP, was also removed from the analysis because it no longer existed in 2001.

The ADP for the 62 jurisdictions in the 2nd Quarter of 1998 was 80,066. By the 3rd Quarter of 2001, the ADP for those 62 jurisdictions was 73,709; this represents a 7.9% reduction from the 2nd Quarter of 1998 to the 3rd Quarter of 2001. A more detailed analysis of each jurisdiction was required to determine whether the reductions were uniform statewide, regional, or possibly specific to a few large jurisdictions.

Our analysis shows that the decline in ADP has been widespread, affecting a majority of the jurisdictions. In 36 of 62 jurisdictions (58%), the 2001 3rd Quarter ADP was lower than the 1998 ADP by a total of 7,536 inmates. In the 26 jurisdictions that had a higher ADP in 2001 than in 1998, the total increase was 1,179 inmates. Subtracting the 1,179 inmates from the decreases of 7,536 inmates results in the overall 6,357 decrease mentioned above.

While 58% of the jurisdictions experienced decreases in ADP, those jurisdictions housed a disproportionate percentage of the state's total number of inmates. Comparing Table 1 and Table 2, the 36 jurisdictions with decreases housed 77.8% of the ADP.

Table 2. Percentage of the 2001 ADP of 73,709 in Jurisdictions of Different Size and Increases versus Decreases

Jurisdiction ADP	Jurisdictions		Total Jurisdictions
	with Decreases	with Increases	
ADP = 1,000 or More	69.8%	14.2%	84.1%
ADP = less than 1,000	7.9%	8.0%	15.9%
Total Jurisdictions	77.8%	22.2%	100.0%

Tables 1 and 2 also illustrate that in smaller jurisdictions (less than 1,000 ADP), the number of jurisdictions with increases was similar to the number experiencing decreases (23 versus 21), and the percentage of the ADP housed in those jurisdictions was similar as well (7.9% versus 8.0%).

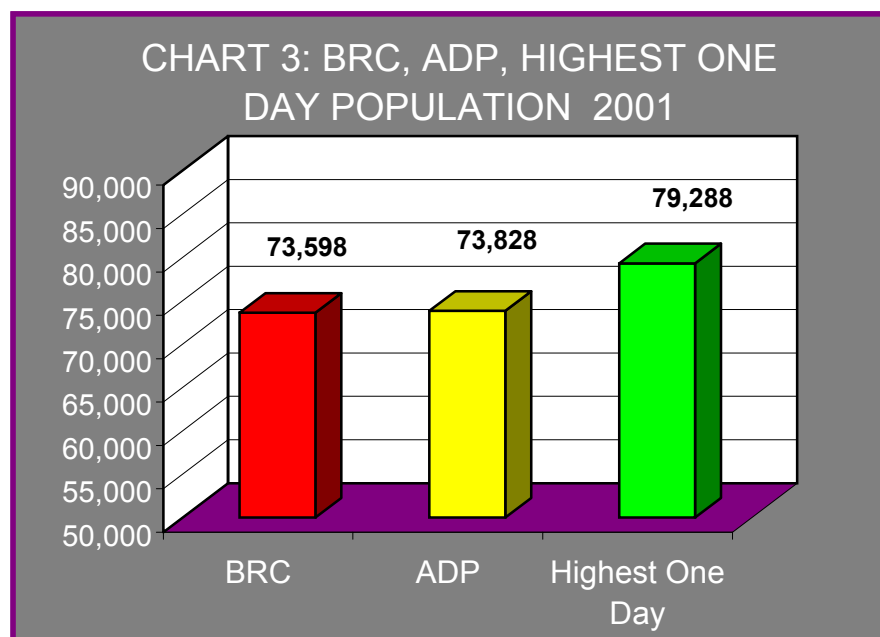
To summarize, the decline in ADP since 1998 has occurred in a majority of jurisdictions statewide. As one might expect, the size of the decreases within jurisdictions correlates with jurisdiction size. In addition, a higher proportion of large agencies rather than small agencies experienced ADP decreases. The

top seven jurisdictions, in terms of total ADP, all experienced decreases in their ADP between 1998 and 2001. The three largest jurisdictions in the state (Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, San Diego Sheriff's Department and Orange County Sheriff's Department) accounted for 4,219 of the 6,357-inmate decline in the ADP, or 65% of the decline in ADP. However, they house only 38% of the total ADP (as of the 3rd Quarter of 2001). Therefore, the overall decline in ADP, while generally being a statewide phenomenon, was disproportionately due to ADP decreases in the largest jurisdictions.

The exploration of the trend in ADP decreases by Board of Corrections staff will continue. We are currently designing the methodology for this investigation. The next step will involve more detailed data gathering in individual jurisdictions regarding the factors that are contributing to the lowered jail populations.

ADP and Highest One-Day Population

When considering the capacity of the local detention system, it is important to observe the highest one-day population. The highest one-day population measures how high the jail population may surge on any particular day. Comparing the ADP with the highest one-day population gives us a better idea of the need for bed space. Chart 3 illustrates the BRC, highest one-day



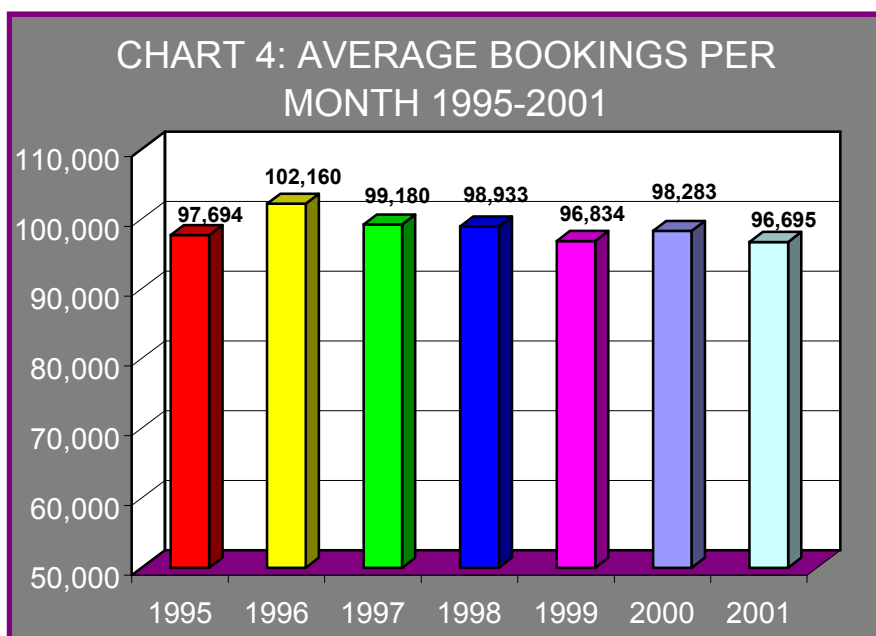
population.

The ADP during 2001 (exceeded the Board Rated Capacity (BRC) by about 230 beds, illustrating that on any day, without accounting for the highest one-day population, jail population capacities were about 101%.

During 2001, the highest one-day population was 79,288 inmates. The highest one-day population exceeded the BRC by over 5,000 beds (the highest one-day population was 8% greater than the BRC). The highest one-day population in 2001 exceeded the ADP by 5,400 beds, or 7%. Jail administrators require a percentage of unoccupied beds at any given time in order to effectively manage their jails. With a capacity close to, equal to, or greater than 100%, administrators do not have the flexibility with which to safely house, transfer and provide programs to inmates.

Bookings

Bookings in the JPS are the total number of people who are admitted to a county jail during one particular month. The totals reported here are bookings into Type II, III, and IV facilities; more than 400,000 people per year are booked into Type I facilities and are not included in this report.



The average number of bookings per day statewide during 2001 was 3,223 (an average of 96,695 bookings per month). The number of bookings has been vacillating during the past decade, but has generally declined. The number of bookings per month in 1991 was 115,313; there has been a 16% decrease from 1991 to 2001. This decline may be due in part to the increased number of bookings that are accomplished in Type I facilities. However, Type I bookings notwithstanding, the number of bookings per month has been declining.

From 1995 to 1996, average bookings per month have declined 1%. It is interesting that bookings decreased from 1996 to 1998 (3%), while the ADP increased to its highest point during this time. Chart 4 illustrates the average

number of bookings per year since 1995. The increases and decreases in bookings per month can be observed in Chart 4.

Although the number of bookings does not correlate exactly with ADP, both have declined in recent years. The relationship between bookings and ADP will be monitored along with the declining trend in ADP.

Average Length of Stay

One factor that affects the relationship between bookings and ADP is the average length of stay (ALS). The ALS has been increasing since 1995 as both the ADP and the number of bookings have been steadily decreasing as well.

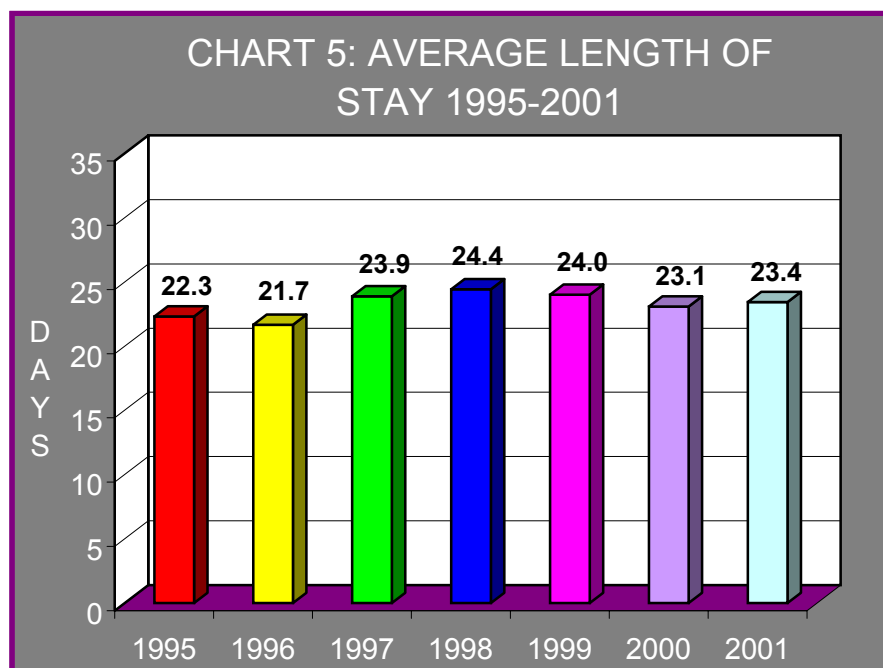
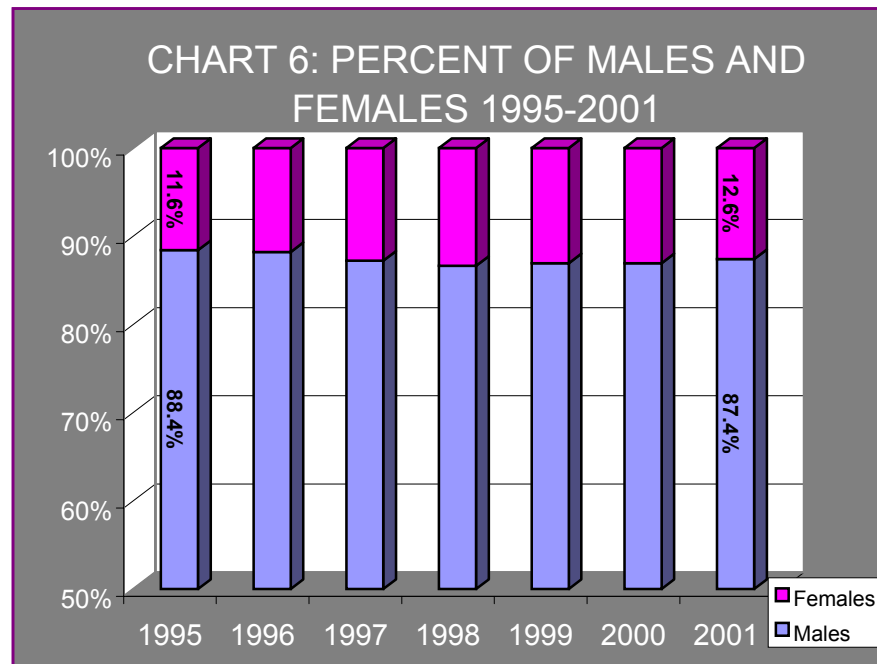


Chart 5 depicts the ALS from 1995 through 2001.

In 1991, the ALS was 18.2 days per inmate. By 2001, the ALS had risen to 23.4 days. An extra five days of incarceration, for a total of over 72,000 inmates, is a tremendous increase, resulting in around 375,000 additional bed days per year. With an ADP of 72,000, an increase of 5 days in the ALS increases the daily bed need by 1,000.

JAIL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Gender



From 1996 to 2001, the ADP has increased by 1,778 inmates. Male inmates comprised 991 or 56% of this increase, and female inmates represented 787, or 44% of this increase. Given that males typically comprise about 88% of the population, this is a significant finding.

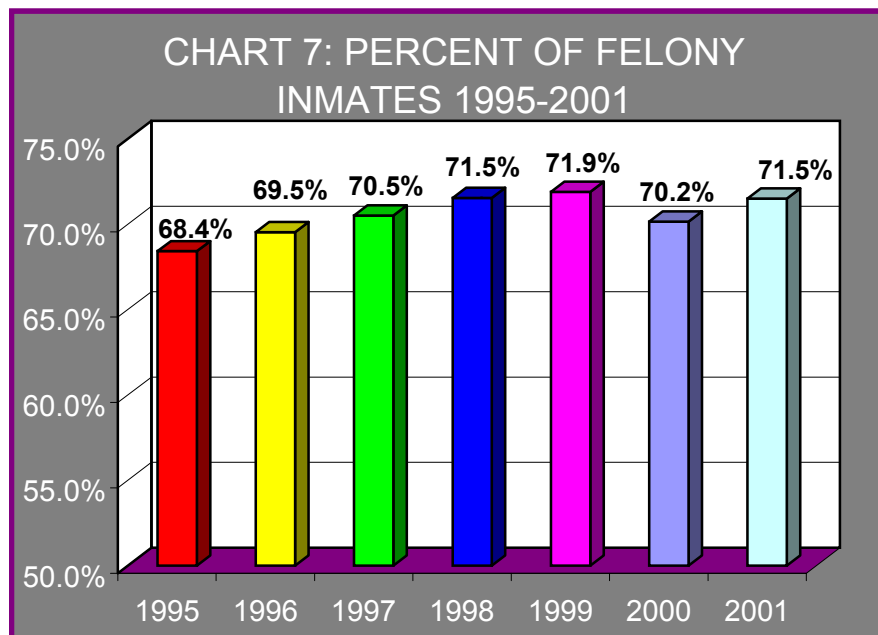
Chart 6 highlights the percentages of male and female inmates from 1995 through 2001.

Males comprised 88.4% of the population in 1995, and decreased to comprise 87.4% of the population in 1996. The percentage of female inmates increased from 11.6% to 12.6% during 1996 to 2001. Although a percent difference of 1% between may not seem a great increase on the surface, 1% of 73,000 inmates equates to 730 more female inmates entering the jail system in 2001 than 1995.

The disproportionate rise in the number of female inmates is an important trend. If the proportion of females in the jail system continues to rise, significant implications for jail construction, programming and costs will accrue.

Felony/Misdemeanor

The number of higher-charged inmates has a direct effect on facility design and program planning. In 2001, the percentage of inmates incarcerated for a felony was 71.5%. This percentage has been increasing at a small, but steady, rate since the inception of the JPS 1995 (at which time the percentage of felony inmates was 68.4%). Chart 7 highlights the percentage of felony inmates since



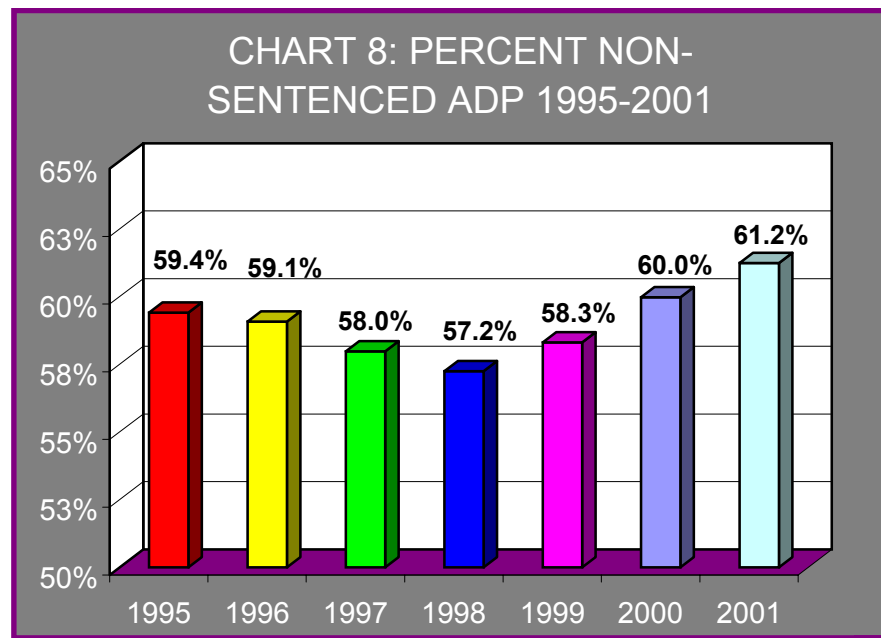
1995.

Whether this percentage continues to increase or not, jail administrators must plan for the reality that the majority of inmates in local jails will be charged with serious crimes. Classification systems, facility design, security systems, programming options and staffing levels become critical when dealing with higher charged inmates.

Sentenced/Non-Sentenced

Inmates who are non-sentenced are typically assigned higher levels of security and require enhanced resources due to court appearances, uncertainty of adjudication and behavior, and the need for interaction with legal advisors. Knowledge of the number of non-sentenced inmates is an important factor when considering facility safety and the levels of security that must be maintained.

In the 1980's, sentenced and non-sentenced inmates were evenly distributed in the jails' ADP. In the 1995, however, the percentage of non-sentenced inmates increased to 59.4% of the ADP. Chart 8 highlights the distribution of non-sentenced inmates since 1995.

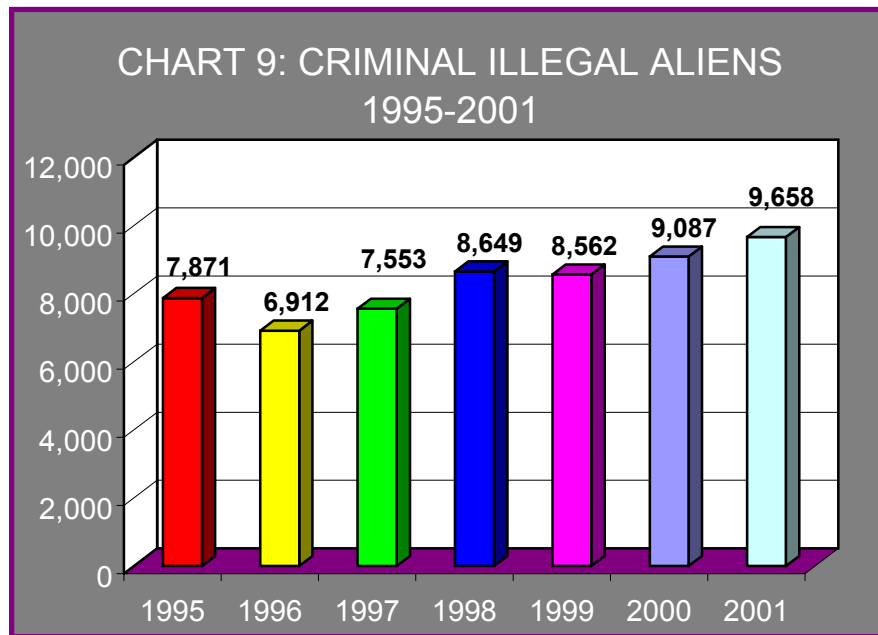


As illustrated by Chart 8, this trend did not continue from 1995 to 1998; by 1998, the percentage of non-sentenced inmates had decreased to 57.2%. From 1999 to 2001, the percentage of non-sentenced inmates began to increase. During 2001, the percentage of non-sentenced inmates reached its highest point in JPS history, 61.2%. Obviously, if this trend were to continue, it would eventually create a problem of providing sufficient jail space for sentenced inmates.

The percentage of non-sentenced inmates increased almost 5% from 1999 to 2001, while the ADP decreased 3% during the same time. ADP and non-sentenced inmates appear to have an indirect relationship that will need to be monitored for future trends.

Criminal Illegal Aliens

The number of criminal illegal aliens in California jails is increasing. In 1996, the number of criminal illegal aliens was reported to be 6,912 inmates, or 9.6% of the population. In 2001, this percentage had risen to 13% (9,658 inmates) even though the ADP for 1996 and 2001 were within 1,800 inmates of one another. Chart 9 illustrates the number of criminal illegal aliens in California's jails from



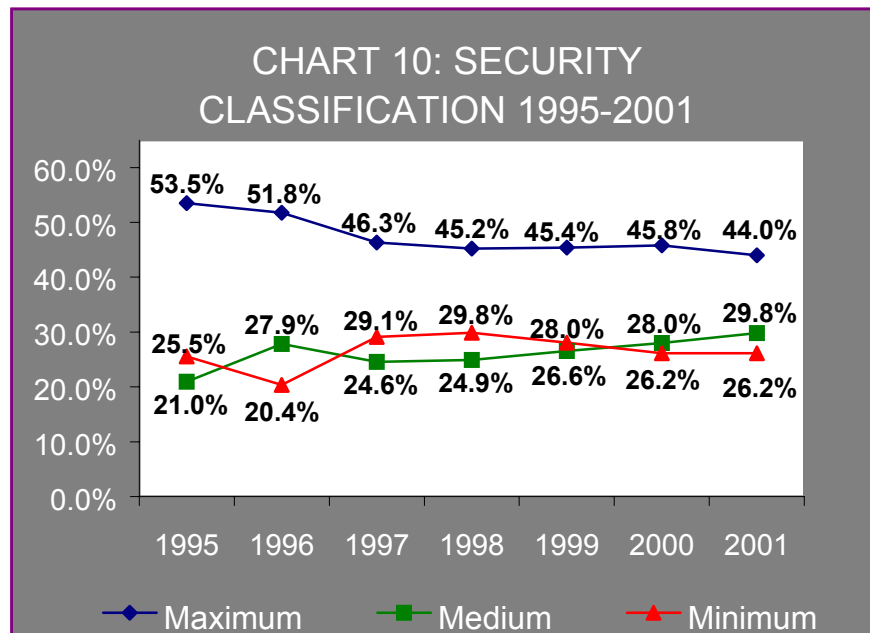
1995 to 2001.

This trend deserves close monitoring. An estimated 13% population of criminal illegal aliens represents a significant financial burden for the counties.

INMATE CLASSIFICATION

Security Classification

When planning facility design and operation, the distribution of security housing levels must be known. Maximum-security housing presents the greatest resource expenditure due to its complex nature. The JPS monitors the levels of security that inmates require in order for local decision makers to best prepare for future

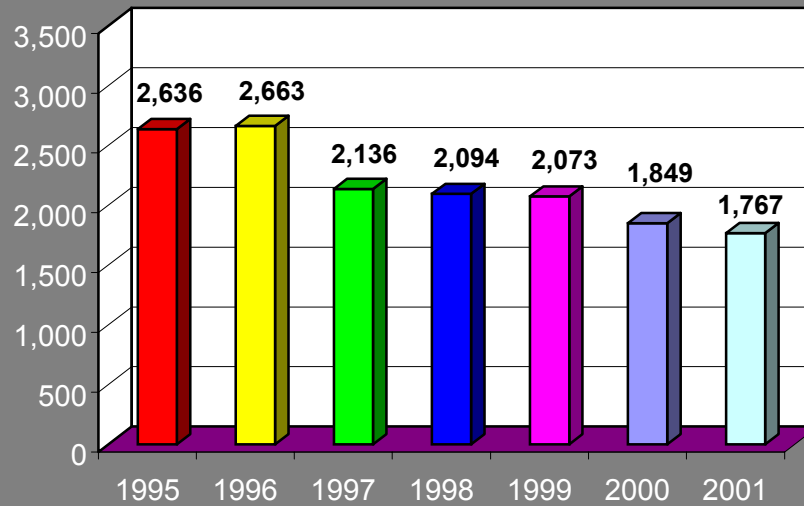


populations. Chart 10 highlights the levels of security classification since 1995. In 1995, the percentage of inmates requiring maximum-security housing was 53.5%. During 2001, the percentage of maximum-security inmates had declined to 44%, an 18% decrease. From 1995 to 2001, the percentage of medium-security inmates increased from 21.0% to 29.8%. At face value, this is not consistent with the facts that the percentage of felony inmates and non-sentenced inmates continues to rise and that thousands of less serious offenders are being released early each month due to lack of jail space. Further research is required to determine why this trend appears incongruent with the increase in higher-charged inmates and early releases.

2nd and 3rd Strike Inmates

The number of both the 2nd Strike and 3rd Strike inmates began to decline shortly after the Three Strikes law was enacted. The number of 2nd Strike inmates was at its highest in 1995 (3,794). The number of 3rd Strike inmates was at its highest in 1996 (2,663). The number of 3rd Strike inmates has continued to decline. In 2001, the average number of 3rd Strike inmates was down to 1,767. Chart 11 highlights the number of 3 Strikes inmates.

**CHART 11: NUMBER OF 3 STRIKES
INMATES 1995-2001**



**CHART 12: NUMBER OF 2 STRIKES
INMATES 1995-2001**

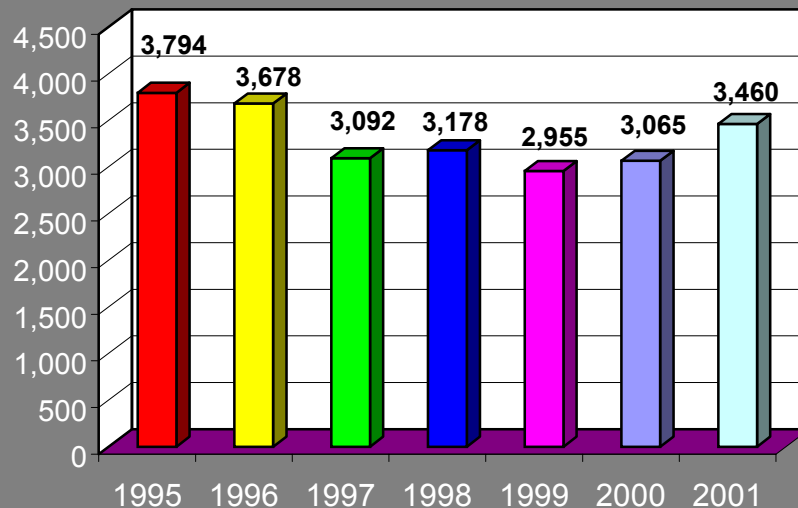
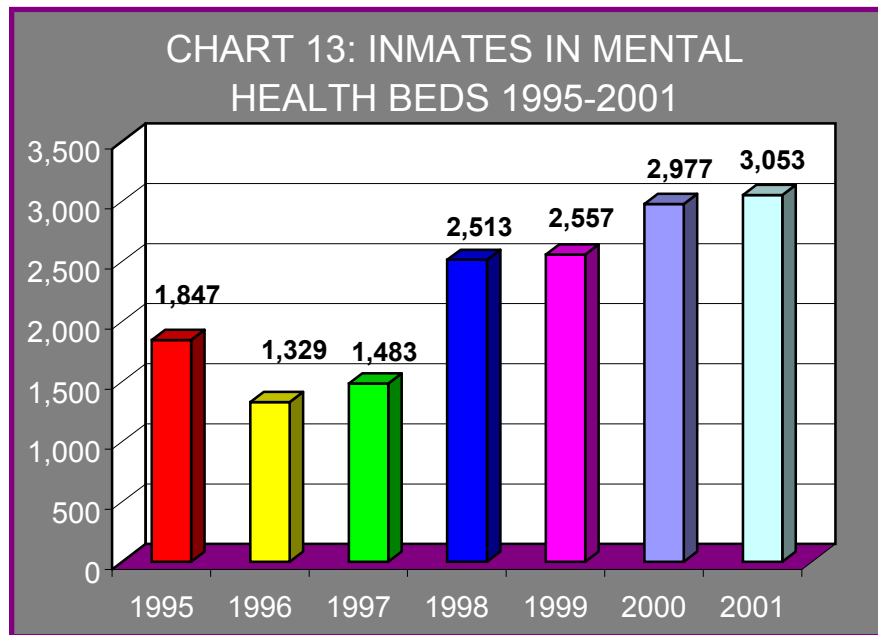


Chart 12 highlights the number of 2nd Strike Inmates. The number of 2nd Strike inmates reversed its initial decline after a low of 2,955 in 1999. In 2001, the number of 2nd Strike inmates increased to 3,460. The reason for the turnaround in the number of 2nd Strike inmates is unknown. What is known, however is that the 2nd Strike inmates have a very high average length of stay. Therefore, this trend needs to be tracked in order to anticipate its impact on the jail system.

Medical and Mental Health Beds

The number of medical beds occupied in local jails has not increased since 1995. The number of medical beds in use was 901 in 1995, versus 905 in 2001. However, the number of mental health beds during the same period has increased markedly. In 1995, there were 1,847 inmates in mental health beds. By 2001, the number was 3,053 (a 65% increase). Chart 13 illustrates the number



of inmates in mental health beds from 1995 to 2001.

We are currently gathering additional and more detailed data to determine the cause and result of this increase in the number of mentally ill inmates. The findings will be reported in the 2002 Jail Profile Survey Annual Report.

INMATES FROM OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Local jails often house inmates in addition to those for which their jurisdiction is directly responsible. For example, we have already mentioned the large number of criminal/illegal aliens in local jails. In addition, local jails must house inmates who have been sentenced to the State Department of Corrections and are awaiting transport to State facilities. In 2001, on an average day, there are over 1,000 inmates awaiting transport and in need of housing in the local facility. This number has decreased 19% since 1995.

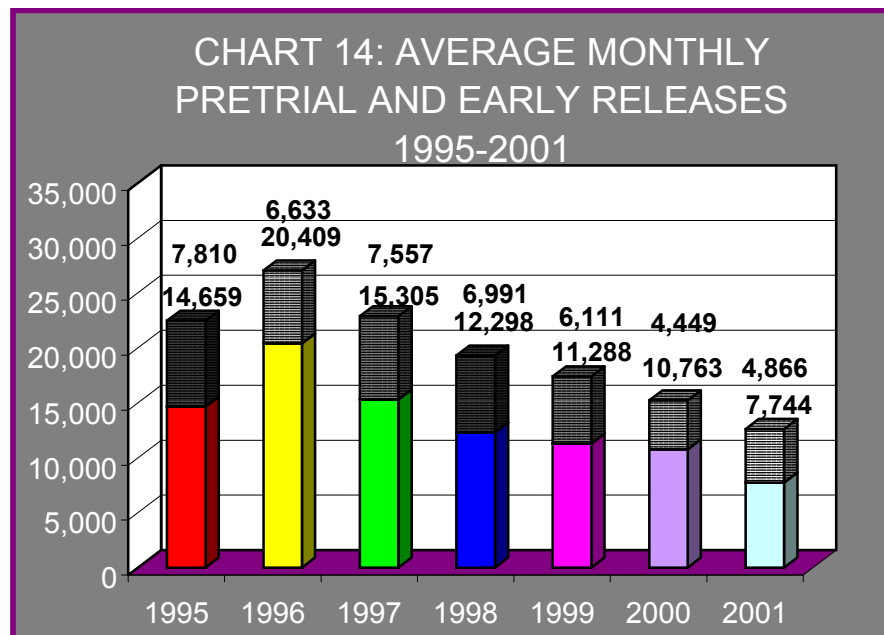
Some jurisdictions, that have jail beds available, contract with the federal government to house federal inmates. In 2001, on an average day, 3,307 such inmates were housed in local California jails. This represented 4% of the ADP in 2001. This percentage increased 115% since 1995.

CROWDING

Pretrial and Early Releases

<p>Shaded Top Portion: Pretrial releases</p> <p>Bottom Portion: Early release from sentence</p>

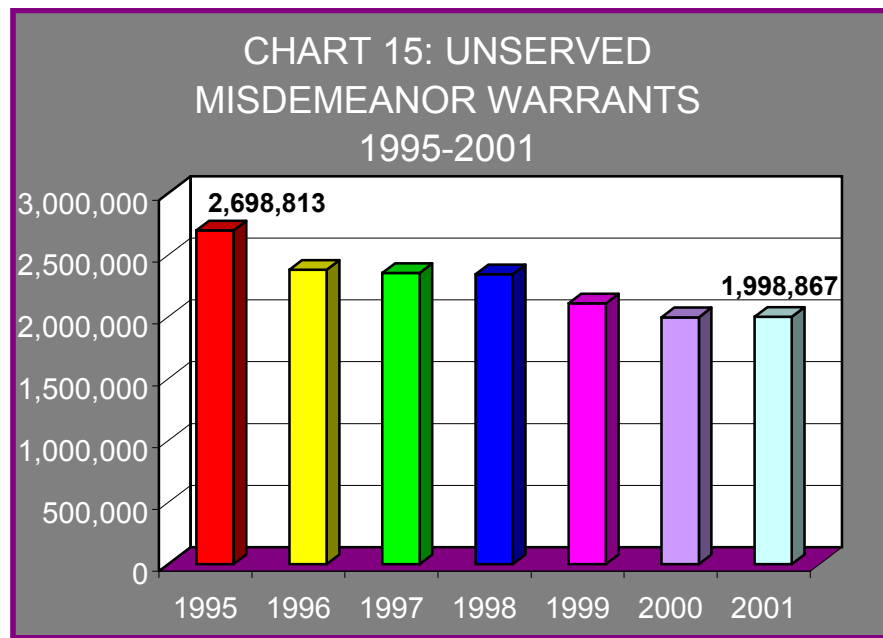
In 2001, the average number of individuals given pretrial releases due solely to lack of jail space was 4,866 per month. The average number of inmates released early from their sentences due to lack of space was 7,744 per month. Chart 14 shows the average monthly pretrial and early releases since 1995. The top number represents the shaded portion of the chart, pretrial releases, while the bottom number represents the bottom half of the chart, early releases from sentence.



The number of pretrial and early releases has been declining at a steady rate since 1995. By the last quarter of 2001, the total number of pretrial and early releases was just under 10,000 individuals per month. Why this number remains so large during a period of declining ADP is a question that needs exploring.

Unserved Warrants

If even a small percentage of the unserved felony warrants were served, and a small percentage of those warrants resulted in someone being incarcerated, there would not be enough space to house those additional individuals. There are currently about a quarter of a million unserved felony warrants in California; this number has remained fairly constant since 1995. Chart 15 highlights the number of unserved misdemeanor warrants in California as reported to the JPS from 1995 to 2001.



There are currently about two million unserved misdemeanor warrants in California. As Chart 15 shows, unlike the stable number of unserved felony warrants, the number of unserved misdemeanor warrants has been decreasing steadily since 1995.

PERSPECTIVE

The Jail Profile Survey has been in existence since the last quarter of 1995. With seven years of data, we can begin to reap the benefits of seeing clear trends. Ironically, perhaps the biggest lesson we have learned is to avoid overreacting to what appears to be a trend. Despite significant increases and decreases in ADP in the last seven years, the statewide ADP for the 4th Quarter 2001 is closer to the ADP for 4th Quarter of 1996 than to any other quarter in the years between. In addition to discerning trends, the Jail Profile Survey can help us to understand the range of normal fluctuations that do not indicate long-term trends.

On the other hand, changes are definitely occurring in California's jails. All of the largest jurisdictions in the state have seen their jail populations decline since 1998. Bookings have declined consistently for over a decade. Inmates' length of stay in jail has increased since 1995. As a percentage, the female population is increasing much faster than the male population. The majority of inmates are non-sentenced, and the percentage is rising. The number of inmates who are in this country illegally now represents over 10% of the total ADP. The number of inmates requiring maximum-security housing is declining, but those requiring maximum security still constitute the largest group of inmates. The number of inmates assigned to mental-health beds is rising rapidly. Releases from jail due to lack of space have declined significantly, but still total over 10,000 inmates per month.

With the wealth of data we have, it is time to take the next step to try to better understand the causes and dynamics that drive the data. As we increase our understanding, we will be better able to use the data to anticipate the needs of, and challenges confronting, the California jail system.

Appendices

Appendix A: Jail Profile Survey Definitions

- Average Daily Population (ADP): the average daily number of inmates in county jails (with the daily totals averaged across the month). The number includes inmates housed in single cells, double cells, dormitories (multiple occupancy cells), handicapped housing, disciplinary segregation, and administrative segregation. The values reported are based upon each facility's "early morning" count.
- Average Length of Stay: the statewide average length of time that inmates were incarcerated during the reporting period.
- Board Rated Capacity: the number of beds in the system that meet the standards of the Board of Corrections.
- Bookings: this number is the statewide total of non-sentenced and sentenced persons booked per month into Type II, III, and IV facilities.
- Criminal Illegal Aliens: each county provides an estimate each quarter of the number of illegal/criminal aliens in their facilities.
- Early Releases: the statewide number of inmates who were given pretrial releases or sentenced inmates who were released early due to lack of jail space.
- Highest One-Day Count: the sum of each jurisdiction's highest one-day count during the reporting period. This highest one-day count probably falls on a different date in each of the jurisdictions. However, the total is an accurate indicator of the statewide capacity needs.
- Inmate Population by Charging Offense: the statewide number of inmates charged with felony offenses and the number charged with misdemeanor offenses.
- Inmate Population by Classification: the number of inmates housed in maximum, medium and minimum-security housing.
- Percentage of Non-Sentenced Inmates: the statewide percentage of the ADP, which is comprised of inmates who have not yet been adjudicated.
- Second and Third Strike Inmates: the statewide number of inmates who have been charged with their second or third strike (Section 667 of the California Penal Code).

- Type I Facility: a local detention facility used for the detention of persons for not more than 96 hours excluding holidays after booking. Such a Type I facility may also detain persons on court order either for their own safekeeping or sentenced to a city jail as an inmate worker, and may house inmate workers sentenced to the county jail provided such placement in the facility is made on a voluntary basis on the part of the inmate.
- Type II Facility: a local detention facility used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial, and upon a sentence of commitment.
- Type III Facility: a local detention facility used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced persons.
- Type IV Facility: a local detention facility or portion thereof designated for the housing of inmates eligible under Penal Code Section 1208 for work/education furlough and/or other programs involving inmate access into the community.
- Unserved Warrants: the statewide number of unserved felony and misdemeanor warrants.

Appendix B: Board Rated Capacity of Type II, III and IV Facilities

County	BOC #	Facility	Type	BRC
Alameda	20	Glenn E. Dyer	II	858
	65	Santa Rita Jail	II	3,305
	100	Alameda Comm. Re-Entry Center	IV	244
	220	Oakland City Jail	II	218
Total BRC				4,625
Amador	320	Amador County Jail	II	76
	Total BRC			76
Butte	340	Butte County Jail	II	607
	Total BRC			607
Calaveras	400	Calaveras County Jail	II	65
	Total BRC			65
Colusa	420	Colusa County Jail	II	92
	Total BRC			92
Contra Costa	440	Martinez Detention Facility	II	531
	460	Marsh Creek Detention Facility	III	256
	470	West County Detention Facility	II	864
	Total BRC			1,651
Del Norte	640	Del Norte County Jail	II	133
	Total BRC			133
El Dorado	670	El Dorado County Jail	II	243
	680	South Lake Tahoe Jail	II	126
	Total BRC			369
Fresno	700	Fresno South Annex Jail	II	528
	702	Fresno North Annex Jail	II	288
	705	Fresno County Main Jail	II	1,064
	710	Fresno Co Satellite Jail	III	96
Total BRC				1,976
Glenn	850	Glenn Co Adult Detention Facility	II	122
	Total BRC			122
Humboldt	860	Humboldt County Correctional Facility	II	411
	Total BRC			411
Imperial	880	Imperial County Detention Facility	II	230
	900	Herbert Hughes Correctional Center	II	162
	Total BRC			392
Inyo	985	Inyo County Jail	II	96
	Total BRC			96

County	BOC #	Facility	Type	BRC
Kern	1000	Central Receiving Facility	II	292
	1010	Lerdo Pretrial Facility	II	1,232
	1020	Lerdo Maximum	II	374
	1040	Lerdo Minimum Facility	III	800
	Total BRC			2,698
Kings	1140	Kings County Jail	II	141
	1150	Kings County Branch Jail	II	155
	Total BRC			296
Lake	1265	Lake County Jail- Hill Road Facility	II	244
	Total BRC			244
Lassen	1305	Adult Detention Facility	II	149
	Total BRC			149
Los Angeles	1320	LA Central Jail	IIJ	5,236
	1325	LA Twin Towers Correctional Facility	IIJ	2,628
	1340	LA Biscailuz Recovery Center	III	144
	1395	LA North County Correctional Facility	II	2,208
	1400	LA Pitchess East Facility	II	996
	1410	LA Pitchess South Facility	II	910
	1415	LA Pitchess North Facility	II	768
	1445	LA Century Regional Detention Facility	II	1,588
	2670	Montebello City Jail	II	17
	2975	Scapular House	IV	232
	Total BRC			14,727
Madera	2985	Madera Adult Correctional Facility	II	316
	Total BRC			316
Marin	3010	Marin County Jail	II	329
	Total BRC			329
Mariposa	3090	Mariposa Co. Adult Detention Facility	II	58
	Total BRC			58
Mendocino	3100	Mendocino Adult Detention Facility	II	296
	Total BRC			296
Merced	3160	Merced County Jail	II	192
	3190	Merced Correctional Facility	II	508
	Total BRC			700
Modoc	3220	Modoc County Jail	II	43
	Total BRC			43
Mono	3250	Mono County Jail	II	44
	Total BRC			44

County	BOC #	Facility	Type	BRC
Monterey	3280	Monterey County Jail	II	563
	3300	Monterey County Rehabilitation	II	250
	Total BRC			813
Napa	3400	Napa County Jail	IIJ	253
	Total BRC			253
Nevada	3455	Wayne Brown Detention Center	II	223
	Total BRC			223
Orange	3480	Orange County Men's Jail	IIJ	1,219
	3490	Intake Release Center	II	406
	3500	Orange County Women's Jail	II	275
	3520	James A. Musick Facilities	II	713
	3560	Theo Lacy	II	1,902
	3765	Santa Ana Police Facility	IIJ	224
	3775	Seal Beach City Jail	II	18
	Total BRC			4,757
Placer	3780	Placer County Main Jail	II	356
	3805	Placer County Minimum Security	II	160
	Total BRC			516
Plumas	3880	Plumas County Jail	II	67
	Total BRC			67
Riverside	3910	Robert Presley Detention Ctr.	II	994
	3920	Banning Correctional Facility	II	634
	3930	Southwest Detention Center	II	1,063
	3940	Blythe Jail	II	79
	3960	Indio Jail	II	237
	Total BRC			3,007
Sacramento	4070	Sacramento County Main Jail	II	2,380
	4080	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Ctr.	II	1,505
	Total BRC			3,885
San Benito	4205	San Benito Adult Detention	II	124
	Total BRC			124
San Bernardino	4220	San Bernardino Detention Center	II	740
	4280	San Bernardino Co-Glen Helen	III	964
	4362	West Valley Detention Center	II	3,072
	Total BRC			4,776

County	BOC #	Facility	Type	BRC
San Diego	4381	San Diego Central Jail	II	944
	4400	Las Colinas Women's Detention	II	401
	4420	South Bay Regional Facility Chula Vista	II	382
	4430	George Bailey Detention Facility	II	1,332
	4435	East Mesa Detention Facility	III	344
	4436	East Mesa Private Jail	II	1,016
	4440	Vista Facility	II	820
	4480	Descanso Detention Facility	III	225
	4580	Camp West Fork	III	139
	4600	San Diego County Work Furlough	IV	128
Total BRC				5,731
San Francisco	4620	San Francisco County Jail #1	II	426
	4630	San Francisco County Jail #8	II	392
	4640	San Francisco County Jail #2	II	388
	4660	San Francisco County Jail #3	II	552
	4670	San Francisco County Jail #7	II	336
Total BRC				2,094
San Joaquin	4710	John J. Zunino Facility	II	708
	4720	San Joaquin County Honor Farm	II	582
Total BRC				1,290
San Luis Obispo	4800	San Luis Obispo County Jail	IIJ	394
	4801	San Luis Obispo Honor Farm	III	63
Total BRC				457
San Mateo	4880	San Mateo Men's Weekend Facility	III	16
	4885	Women's Honor Camp	III	30
	4890	Women's Correctional Center	II	83
	4900	Men's Correctional Center	III	260
	4910	Maguire Facility	II	688
Total BRC				1,077
Santa Barbara	5000	Santa Barbara County Main Jail	II	617
	5020	Santa Barbara Honor Farm	III	161
Total BRC				778

County	BOC #	Facility	Type	BRC
Santa Clara	5120	Santa Clara County Main Jail	IIJ	1,157
	5140	Elmwood Rehabilitation Center	II	1,956
	5180	Women's Correctional Ctr. (Elmwood)	II	516
	5185	Women's Residential Center	IV	56
	5210	Mt View Work Furlough Facility	IV	285
Total BRC				3,970
Santa Cruz	5280	Santa Cruz County Jail	II	311
	5300	Santa Cruz Rountreelane Minimum	III	162
	5310	Santa Cruz Medium Security	III	96
	5320	Santa Cruz Blaine Women's Minimum	III	32
Total BRC				601
Shasta	5360	Shasta County Main Jail	II	381
	5380	Shasta Jail Annex	III	66
Total BRC				447
Sierra	5440	Sierra County Jail	II	14
Total BRC				14
Siskiyou	5461	Siskiyou County Jail	II	90
Total BRC				90
Solano	5480	Claybank Facility	II	379
	5510	Solano County Justice Center	II	705
Total BRC				1,084
Sonoma	5641	Sonoma Main Adult Detention	II	696
	5660	Sonoma-North County Facility	II	533
Total BRC				1,229
Stanislaus	5720	Stanislaus County Main Jail	II	318
	5730	Stanislaus County Public Safety Center	II	602
	5740	Stanislaus County Honor Farm	II	210
Total BRC				1,130
Sutter	5780	Sutter County Jail	II	336
Total BRC				336
Tehama	5800	Tehama County Jail	II	179
Total BRC				179
Trinity	5820	Trinity Co. Detention Facility	II	53
Total BRC				53
Tulare	5840	Tulare County Jail	II	264
	5850	Bob Wiley Detention Facility	II	674
	5860	County Correctional Center	III	226
	5865	Men's Correctional Facility	II	302
Total BRC				1,466

County	BOC #	Facility	Type	BRC
Tuolumne	5940	Tuolumne County Jail	II	149
	Total BRC			149
Ventura	5960	Ventura County Main Jail	II	412
	6000	Ventura Ojai Women's Facility	II	248
	6030	Ventura Co Work Furlough	IV	235
	6045	Todd Road Jail	II	782
	Total BRC			1,677
Yolo	6090	Monroe Detention Center	II	272
	6095	Leinberger Center	II	120
	Total BRC			392
Yuba	6120	Yuba County Jail	II	418
	Total BRC			418
Statewide BRC				73,598

